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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/826,188	04/04/2001	Koji Ashizaki	450100-03124	2843

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EXAMINER	
CASIANO, ANGEL L	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2182	

DATE MAILED: 06/02/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/826,188	ASHIZAKI ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Angel L. Casiano	2182	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *04 March 2005*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-33* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-33* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

FRITZ FLEMING
PRIMARY EXAMINER
GROUP 2100

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

Response to Amendment

1. The present Office action is in response to Amendment dated 04 March 2005.

2. Claims 1-33 are pending in the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Isoda [US 6,249,835 B1] in view of Hisada [US 2001/0048531 A1], in further view of Lowitz [EP 0651556 A2}.

Regarding claim 1, Isoda teaches a data converter (see col. 1, lines 66-67; col. 2, lines 1, 8). The converter found in the cited prior art converts print data (see col. 2, lines 10-13) transmitted from a printing control unit to a printing unit via a serial bus (see col. 3, lines 48-50; Fig. 3). Isoda incorporates, as part of the disclosure, judging means (see "discrimination information", col. 2, line 5) for detecting print data information included in a command (see Fig. 9). Isoda teaches print data information indicating and "judging" the type of print data transmitted from the control unit (see col. 4, lines 13-15, 28-32; col. 18, lines 52-56). Isoda teaches conversion control means (see col. 2, line 7; col. 9, lines 57-60). The data is converted

into a type supported by the printing unit (see col. 4, lines 28-30; col. 5, lines 16-17; col. 6, lines 66-67; col. 7, lines 1-2; col. 8, lines 48-53) and outputted to the printing unit (see col. 4, line 31). Isoda however does not explicitly mention (i) judging the "image type of the print data", as part of the data converter disclosed or (ii) "receiving means for receiving moving picture data representative of a plurality of sequential images and for selecting a desired image therefrom". Hisada teaches a printing system (see Abstract) having a data converter. In addition, Hisada explicitly discloses *judging* the *image type* (see "field flag") of the print data transmitted from a control unit (see Abstract; Figure 3). The print data, which is then supported by the print unit, is outputted. Hisada teaches receiving video data and selecting images (see Page 5, paragraph 58) from the data. At the time of the invention, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the cited disclosures, in order to prevent errors in the printing process, by eliminating the need for a user to perform operations (see Hisada's Abstract).

However, the combination of references does not explicitly teach, *moving picture data representative of sequential images*, as claimed. Regarding this limitation, Lowitz teaches moving picture data representative of sequential images (see "sequence of frames"; col. 6, lines 47-56). Also, the reference teaches means for transmitting printing commands for the desired image (see col. 7, lines 39-54). At the time of the invention, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify the combination of references by allowing a user to print selected sequences or multiplicity of video images in a way useful to editors, producers, and artist, as taught by Lowitz (col. 3, lines 2-6).

As per claim 2, Isoda teaches a serial bus conforming to the IEEE 1394 standard (see Figs. 3, 6-8).

As per claim 3, the disclosure by Isoda teaches judging the type of page-description language of the print data (see "PDL", col. 4, lines 14, 29; col. 5, lines 28-30). Isoda also converts the print data transmitted from the printing control unit to a type of page-description language supported by the printing unit (see col. 4, lines 28-31).

As for claim 4, the data converter found in the cited reference judges whether the print data transmitted from the print control unit is video data (see "image data", col. 5, lines 29-30) or data described in a page-description language (see "PDL", col. 5, line 28). Although Isoda teaches video and PDL data, it does not explicitly disclose outputting the video data as it is. It teaches instead, converting the print data in page-description language ("PDL") into a type supported by the printing unit (see col. 4, lines 28-31). It does teach transmitting image data to the printing unit (see col. 4, line 14; col. 9, lines 57-60). In addition, Isoda teaches the use of a serial bus capable of supporting real time data transmission of a large amount of vide and audio data (see col. 14, lines 1-13). Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to output the video data to the printing unit as it is, if the data would have been supported by the interface and printer type (see col. 4, lines 30-31).

Regarding claim 5, the combination of references teaches a *data converter* for converting print data transmitted from a printing control unit to a print unit via a serial bus (see Rejection for

Claim 1). Therefore, the combination of prior art also teaches the *data converting method* directed to the data converter disclosed in claim 1. The present claim is therefore rejected under the same rationale.

As per claim 6, Isoda teaches a serial bus conforming to the IEEE 1394 standard (see Figs. 3, 6-8).

As per claim 7, the disclosure by Isoda teaches judging the type of page-description language of the print data (see "PDL", col. 4, lines 14, 29; col. 5, lines 28-30). Isoda also converts the print data transmitted from the printing control unit to a type of page-description language supported by the printing unit (see col. 4, lines 28-31).

As per claim 8, the data converting method found in the cited reference judges whether the print data transmitted from the print control unit is video data (see "image data", col. 5, lines 29-30) or data described in a page-description language (see "PDL", col. 5, line 28). Although Isoda teaches video and PDL data, it does not explicitly disclose outputting the video data as it is. It teaches instead, the step of converting the print data in page-description language ("PDL") into a type supported by the printing unit (see col. 4, lines 28-31). It also teaches transmitting image data to the printing unit (see col. 4, line 14; col. 9, lines 57-60). In addition, Isoda teaches the use of a serial bus capable of supporting real time data transmission of a large amount of vide and audio data (see col. 14, lines 1-13). Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would have

been motivated to output the video data to the printing unit as it is, if the data would have been supported by the interface and printer type (see col. 4, lines 30-31).

Regarding claim 9, the combination of references, as presented in previous paragraphs, teaches a *data converter* for converting print data transmitted from a printing control unit to a print unit via a serial bus (see Rejection for Claim 1). Therefore, the cited combination also teaches the print unit (printer) directed to output the data converted in claim 1. The present claim is rejected under the same rationale.

As for claim 10, Isoda teaches a serial bus conforming to the IEEE 1394 standard (see Figs. 3, 6-8).

As for claim 11, the disclosure by Isoda teaches judging means for the type of page-description language of the print data (see "PDL", col. 4, lines 14, 29; col. 5, lines 28-30).

As for claim 12, Isoda judges whether the print data transmitted from the print control unit is video data (see "image data", col. 5, lines 29-30) or data described in a page-description language (see "PDL", col. 5, line 28). Although Isoda teaches video and PDL data, it does not explicitly disclose outputting the video data as it is. It teaches instead, converting the print data in page-description language ("PDL") into a type supported by the printing unit (see col. 4, lines 28-31). It does teach transmitting image data to the printing unit (see col. 4, line 14; col. 9, lines 57-60). In addition, Isoda teaches the use of a serial bus capable of supporting real time data

transmission of a large amount of vide and audio data (see col. 14, lines 1-13). Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to output the video data to the printing unit as it is, if the data would have been supported by the interface and printer type (see col. 4, lines 30-31).

Regarding claim 13, the combination of references teaches a *data converter* for *converting print data* transmitted from a printing control unit to a print unit via a serial bus (see Rejection for Claim 1). Therefore, the combination of prior art also teaches the *printing method* directed to *print the data converted* in claim 1. The present claim is rejected under the same rationale.

As per claim 14, Isoda teaches a serial bus conforming to the IEEE 1394 standard (see Figs. 3, 6-8).

As per claim 15, the disclosure by Isoda teaches judging the type of page-description language of the print data (see "PDL", col. 4, lines 14, 29; col. 5, lines 28-30). Isoda also converts the print data transmitted from the printing control unit to a type of page-description language supported by the printing unit (see col. 4, lines 28-31).

As for claim 16, the cited reference judges whether the print data transmitted from the print control unit is video data (see "image data", col. 5, lines 29-30) or data described in a page-description language (see "PDL", col. 5, line 28). Although Isoda teaches video and PDL data, it

does not explicitly disclose outputting the video data as it is. It teaches instead, converting the print data in page-description language ("PDL") into a type supported by the printing unit (see col. 4, lines 28-31). It does teach transmitting image data to the printing unit (see col. 4, line 14; col. 9, lines 57-60). In addition, Isoda teaches the use of a serial bus capable of supporting real time data transmission of a large amount of vide and audio data (see col. 14, lines 1-13). Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to output the video data to the printing unit as it is, if the data would have been supported by the interface and printer type (see col. 4, lines 30-31).

Regarding claim 17, the combination of prior art teaches a *data converter* for converting print data transmitted from a printing control unit to a print unit via a serial bus (see Rejection for Claim 1). Therefore, the cited combination also teaches the *printing control unit* directed to the data converter in claim 1. The present claim is rejected under the same rationale.

As per claim 18, Isoda teaches a serial bus conforming to the IEEE 1394 standard (see Figs. 3, 6-8).

As for claim 19, the disclosure by Isoda teaches identifying the type of page-description language of the print data (see "PDL", col. 4, lines 14, 29; col. 5, lines 28-30). Isoda also identifies information corresponding to the manufacturer of the printing unit (inherent, see col. 8, line 50).

As per claim 20, the disclosure by Isoda teaches judging the type of page-description language of the print data (see "PDL", col. 4, lines 14, 29; col. 5, lines 28-30). Isoda also converts the print data transmitted from the printing control unit to a type of page-description language supported by the printing unit (see col. 4, lines 28-31).

As for claim 21, Isoda judges whether the print data transmitted from the print control unit to the printing unit is video data (see "image data", col. 5, lines 29-30) or data described in a page-description language (see "PDL", col. 5, line 28).

Regarding claim 22, the combination of prior art teaches a *data converter* for converting print data transmitted from a printing control unit to a print unit via a serial bus (see Rejection for Claim 1). Therefore, the combination of references also teaches the *printing controlling method* directed to the data converter in claim 1. The present claim is rejected under the same rationale.

As per claim 23, Isoda teaches a serial bus conforming to the IEEE 1394 standard (see Figs. 3, 6-8).

As per claim 24, Isoda teaches identifying the type of page-description language of the print data (see "PDL", col. 4, lines 14, 29; col. 5, lines 28-30). Isoda also identifies information corresponding to the manufacturer of the printing unit (inherent, see col. 8, line 50).

As for claim 25, Isoda teaches judging the type of page-description language of the print data (see "PDL", col. 4, lines 14, 29; col. 5, lines 28-30). Isoda also converts the print data transmitted from the printing control unit to a type of page-description language supported by the printing unit (see col. 4, lines 28-31).

In consideration of claim 26, Isoda judges whether the print data transmitted from the print control unit to the printing unit is video data (see "image data", col. 5, lines 29-30) or data described in a page-description language (see "PDL", col. 5, line 28).

Regarding claim 27, Isoda teaches a printing system (see Abstract). The cited system includes a printing control unit (see col. 2, lines 10-13). The cited unit includes means for generating data to be printed by a printing unit connected via a serial bus (see col. 3, lines 48-50; Fig. 3). Isoda discloses input/output means for outputting a control command (inherent, see col. 18, lines 52-53; Fig. 1-6). Isoda teaches print data information indicating and "judging" the type of print data transmitted from the control unit (see col. 4, lines 13-15, 28-32; col. 18, lines 52-56). The cited system exposes means for making a printing work by use of the printing data supplied from the printing control unit via the input/output means (see Figs. 1-3). Isoda teaches conversion control means (see col. 2, line 7; col. 9, lines 57-60). The data is converted into a type supported by the printing means (see col. 4, lines 28-30; col. 5, lines 16-17; col. 6, lines 66-67; col. 7, lines 1-2; col. 8, lines 48-53) and outputted to the printing unit (see col. 4, line 31). Isoda however does not explicitly mention (i) judging the "image type of the print data", as part

of the data converter disclosed or (ii) "receiving means for receiving moving picture data representative of a plurality of sequential images and for selecting a desired image therefrom".

Hisada teaches a printing system (see Abstract) having a data converter. In addition, Hisada explicitly discloses *judging* the *image type* (see "field flag") of the print data transmitted from a control unit (see Abstract; Figure 3). The print data, which is then supported by the print unit, is outputted. Hisada teaches receiving video data and selecting images (see Page 5, paragraph 58) from the data. At the time of the invention, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the cited disclosures, in order to prevent errors in the printing process, by eliminating the need for a user to perform operations (see Hisada's Abstract).

However, the combination of references does not explicitly teach, *moving picture data representative of sequential images*, as claimed. Regarding this limitation, Lowitz teaches moving picture data representative of sequential images (see "sequence of frames"; col. 6, lines 47-56). Also, the reference teaches means for transmitting printing commands for the desired image (see col. 7, lines 39-54). At the time of the invention, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify the combination of references by allowing a user to print selected sequences or multiplicity of video images in a way useful to editors, producers, and artist, as taught by Lowitz (col. 3, lines 2-6).

Regarding claim 28, this is oriented to a *printing method* in which data is transmitted via a serial bus from a printing control unit to a printing unit. The combination of prior art teaches a method for converting print data transmitted from a printing control unit to a print unit via a serial bus. Therefore, the cited combination also teaches the printing method directed to the data

converter and printing system disclosed in previous claims. The present claim is rejected under the same rationale.

Regarding claim 29, Isoda teaches a printing system (see Abstract). The system includes a printing control unit (see col. 2, lines 10-13). The cited unit includes means for generating data to be printed by a printing unit connected via a serial bus (see col. 3, lines 48-50; Fig. 3). Isoda discloses input/output means for outputting a control command (inherent, see col. 18, lines 52-53; Fig. 1-6). Isoda teaches print data information indicating and "judging" the type of print data transmitted from the control unit (see col. 4, lines 13-15, 28-32; col. 18, lines 52-56). The cited system exposes means for making a printing work by use of the printing data supplied from the printing control unit via the input/output means (see Figs. 1-3). Isoda teaches conversion control means (see col. 2, line 7; col. 9, lines 57-60). The data is converted into a type supported by the printing means (see col. 4, lines 28-30; col. 5, lines 16-17; col. 6, lines 66-67; col. 7, lines 1-2; col. 8, lines 48-53) and outputted to the printing unit (see col. 4, line 31). Isoda however does not explicitly mention (i) judging the "image type of the print data", as part of the data converter disclosed or (ii) "receiving means for receiving moving picture data representative of a plurality of sequential images and for selecting a desired image therefrom".

Hisada teaches a printing system (see Abstract) having a data converter. In addition, Hisada explicitly discloses *judging* the *image type* (see "field flag") of the print data transmitted from a control unit (see Abstract; Figure 3). The print data, which is then supported by the print unit, is outputted. Hisada teaches receiving video data and selecting images (see Page 5, paragraph 58) from the data. At the time of the invention, one of ordinary skill in the art would

have been motivated to combine the cited disclosures, in order to prevent errors in the printing process, by eliminating the need for a user to perform operations (see Hisada's Abstract).

However, the combination of references does not explicitly teach, *moving picture data representative of sequential images*, as claimed. Regarding this limitation, Lowitz teaches moving picture data representative of sequential images (see "sequence of frames"; col. 6, lines 47-56). Also, the reference teaches means for transmitting printing commands for the desired image (see col. 7, lines 39-54). At the time of the invention, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify the combination of references by allowing a user to print selected sequences or multiplicity of video images in a way useful to editors, producers, and artist, as taught by Lowitz (col. 3, lines 2-6).

Regarding claim 30, this is directed to a *printing method* in which data is transmitted via a serial bus from a printing control unit to a printing unit. The combination of references teaches a *method for converting print data* transmitted from a printing control unit to a print unit via a serial bus (see rejection for claim 1). Therefore, the combination of references also teaches the printing method directed to the data converter and printing system disclosed in previous claims. The present claim is rejected under the same rationale.

Regarding claim 31, Isoda teaches a printing system (see Abstract). The system includes a printing control unit (see col. 2, lines 10-13). The cited unit includes means for generating data to be printed by a printing unit connected via a serial bus (see col. 3, lines 48-50; Fig. 3). Isoda discloses input/output means for outputting a control command (inherent, see col. 18, lines 52-

53; Fig. 1-6). Isoda teaches print data information indicating and "judging" the type of print data transmitted from the control unit (see col. 4, lines 13-15, 28-32; col. 18, lines 52-56). The cited system exposes means for making a printing work by use of the printing data supplied from the printing control unit via the input/output means (see Figs. 1-3). Isoda teaches conversion control means and a data converting block (see col. 2, line 7; col. 9, lines 57-60). The data is converted into a type supported by the printing means (see col. 4, lines 28-30; col. 5, lines 16-17; col. 6, lines 66-67; col. 7, lines 1-2; col. 8, lines 48-53) and outputted to the printing unit (see col. 4, line 31). Isoda however does not explicitly mention (i) judging the "image type of the print data", as part of the data converter disclosed or (ii) "receiving means for receiving moving picture data representative of a plurality of sequential images and for selecting a desired image therefrom".

Hisada teaches a printing system (see Abstract) having a data converter. In addition, Hisada explicitly discloses *judging* the *image type* (see "field flag") of the print data transmitted from a control unit (see Abstract; Figure 3). The print data, which is then supported by the print unit, is outputted. Hisada teaches receiving video data and selecting images (see Page 5, paragraph 58) from the data. At the time of the invention, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the cited disclosures, in order to prevent errors in the printing process, by eliminating the need for a user to perform operations (see Hisada's Abstract).

However, the combination of references does not explicitly teach, *moving picture data representative of sequential images*, as claimed. Regarding this limitation, Lowitz teaches moving picture data representative of sequential images (see "sequence of frames"; col. 6, lines 47-56). Also, the reference teaches means for transmitting printing commands for the desired

image (see col. 7, lines 39-54). At the time of the invention, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify the combination of references by allowing a user to print selected sequences or multiplicity of video images in a way useful to editors, producers, and artist, as taught by Lowitz (col. 3, lines 2-6).

Regarding claim 32, this is oriented to a *printing method* in which data is transmitted via a serial bus from a printing control unit to a printing unit. The combination of prior art teaches a method for converting print data transmitted from a printing control unit to a print unit via a serial bus. Therefore, the combination also teaches the *printing method* directed to the *data converter* and *printing system* disclosed in previous claims. The present claim is rejected under the same rationale.

Regarding claim 33, Isoda teaches a data transmitting method in which data is transmitted from a printing control unit via a serial bus (see Abstract; Figs 1-6). The cited method includes using a printing control unit (see col. 2, lines 10-13). The cited method teaches generating data to be printed by a printing unit connected via a serial bus (see col. 3, lines 48-50; Fig. 3). Isoda discloses input/output means for outputting a control command (inherent, see col. 18, lines 52-53; Fig. 1-6). Isoda teaches print data information indicating and "judging" the type of print data transmitted from the control unit (see col. 4, lines 13-15, 28-32; col. 18, lines 52-56) and if the data is supported by the printer (can or cannot be printed). The cited method includes the step of making a printing work by use of the printing data supplied from the printing control unit via the input/output means (see Figs. 1-3). Isoda teaches conversion control means (see col. 2, line 7;

col. 9, lines 57-60). The original data is converted into a type supported by the printing means (see col. 4, lines 28-30; col. 5, lines 16-17; col. 6, lines 66-67; col. 7, lines 1-2; col. 8, lines 48-53) and outputted to the printing unit so it can be printed (see col. 4, line 31). Isoda however does not explicitly mention (i) judging the "image type of the print data", as part of the data converter disclosed or (ii) "receiving means for receiving moving picture data representative of a plurality of sequential images and for selecting a desired image therefrom".

Hisada teaches a printing system (see Abstract) having a data converter. In addition, Hisada explicitly discloses *judging* the *image type* (see "field flag") of the print data transmitted from a control unit (see Abstract; Figure 3). The print data, which is then supported by the print unit, is outputted. Hisada teaches receiving video data and selecting images (see Page 5, paragraph 58) from the data. At the time of the invention, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the cited disclosures, in order to prevent errors in the printing process, by eliminating the need for a user to perform operations (see Hisada's Abstract).

However, the combination of references does not explicitly teach, *moving picture data representative of sequential images*, as claimed. Regarding this limitation, Lowitz teaches moving picture data representative of sequential images (see "sequence of frames"; col. 6, lines 47-56). Also, the reference teaches means for transmitting printing commands for the desired image (see col. 7, lines 39-54). At the time of the invention, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify the combination of references by allowing a user to print selected sequences or multiplicity of video images in a way useful to editors, producers, and artist, as taught by Lowitz (col. 3, lines 2-6).

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments, see Amendment, filed 04 March 2005, with respect to the rejection(s)of claim(s) 1-33 under Isoda in view of Hisada have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Lowitz.

Conclusion

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

- Klees [US 5,615,391] teaches customer operated image media apparatus and customer operated automated image media processing station wherein a customer's image media is processed, media images are displayed on a video screen, and selected prints are made.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Angel L. Casiano whose telephone number is 571-272-4142. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00-5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeffrey Gaffin can be reached on 571-272-4146. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Alc
26 May 2005

FRITZ FLEMING
PRIMARY EXAMINER
GROUP 2100